Cases,

## WALL STREET SWINDLING

THE AUTHOR OF THE BOUNTY LOAN BOND FORGERIES.

William E. Gray and his Career in Wall Street—Who he is and Who Endorsed him—Heavy Loans Effected on Altered Bonds—Stolen Scentities Disposed of—The Victims Allow the Shrowd Swindler to

In the year 1867, a young man, about 23 years of age, of light complexion, medium height, sporting a moustache, and with pleasing, gentlemanly address, walked into the counting room of Messrs. A. W. complimentary letters of recommendation from the Butler. The credentials were accepted, and the young man was duly installed as cashier of the firm

A WORTHY TOUNG MAN. His name was William E. Gray, son of the Rev. E. H. Gray, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., who, it will be remembered, was chaplain of the United States enate during the years 1961 to 1869. His exem plary conduct and strict attention to business, os well as highly moral character—at all times refusing a glass of wine or the fascinations of a cigar-won him a high position with his employers, and when he severed his connection with that concern, a letter commending him in eulogistic terms. He is also a neplew of G. Lamson, of the well-known house of Lamson, Goodenough & Co., who recently presented Gen. Grant with an elegant service set of cutlery, remarkable for its costliness, as well as

BRANCHING OUT. ast May be secured desk room in the office of R. L. Edwards, 29 New street, where he was said to have been connected with J. G. Sands, and so won have been connected with J. G. Sands, and so won the confidence of his associates that Mr. J. E. Eastman, a respectable member of the Gold Board, intructed him with power of attorney to transact business is that department of Wall street. In May he hired an office in 26 New street. In July he stated to his friends that he had lost heavily by the failure of Moss & Co., 24 Broad street, but that he soon expected \$100,000 from outside parties, and would then establish a house of his own.

About two weeks since he secured the spacious offices formerly occupied by Messrz. H. G. Stebbins & Co., 44 Broad street, and continued his stock operations under the firm name of Wm. E. Gray & Co., although there was no partner to represent the company. A Mr. T. H. Pratt, however, was believed to be associated with him, of whom we shall speak hereafter. As early as sept. 13, young Gray appears to have been on terms of acquantance with many of the leading Wall street banking houses, and secured leans on various securities of Gilman, Bon & Co., Wm. R. Travers & Co., Stout & Dickinson, Edward Brandon & Co., Jamicson, Smita & Cotting, Tarsene, Fisher & Co., Kidd, Pierce & Co., W. T. Hutch & Son, John Bloodgnod & Co., Marvin Bros. & Co., Stout, Thayer & Co., and others. He kept his business account with the Bank of the Commonweith and a private account at the Mechanics' Bank. OPENING OUT BIG.

About three weeks ago Messis. Jay Cooke & Co. discovered among his securities on which they had made londs, several New York State registered bounty loon bonds, which were bronounced by experis to be alterations from lower denominations. They at once apprised Gray of the fact, and he withdrew the altered securities.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

All went well with Mr. Gray until last Friday, when the Bank of the Commonwealth detected forgeries among his collaterals, left as security with the bank, and immediately notified him that he must close his bank account, with which request he complied the same afternoou. The State Agents (the Bank of the Manhattan Company) were also promptly informed of the forgeries, and it is a little remarkable that no efforts were made to secure Gray's arrest. But it is stated in explanation that the officers of that institution irtended to institute proceedings, yet refrained from doing so on advice of their counsel, who held that they would be liable for damages without further evidence.

A DISHONORED CHECK.

Last Thursday, Gray was admitted a member of the Mining Board, oaving \$100 institution (ee; but the \$200 check with which he purchased his sent in the Board was protested on Friday.

PREPARING TO RETIRE.

PREPARING TO RETIRE.

PHEPARING TO BETHER.

Saturday morning he came to his office as usual.

A lady appeared in front of his office in Broad street in a carriage, about 11½ o'clock, when he carried out to her a package supposed to contain securities, and with which she left. He had not been for several weeks at his residence until last Saturday, when he called and took away all of his effects.

when he called and took away all of his effects.

A HEAVY FINANCIAL OPERATION.

About half-past 13 on Saturday he called at the Mechanics' Bank and stated that he wished to overdraw his account, but would leave as collateral three New York State registered bounty loan bonds of \$10,000 each, and would make the account good before the close of bank hours. With the money thus obtained he purchased of Jay Cooke & Co. a quantity of U. S. coupon bonds, with which he left the street, carrying with him also \$0,000 shares of the Quartz Hill Mining Company stock, which had been deposited in his office as the basis of a movement and corner in said stock. The \$50,000 worth of bonds in possession of the Mechanics' Bank are proved to have been altered from three \$1,000 issues, and then issues are also said to have been the same which were stolen from the office of E. J. Woolsey, Brond street, about one year ago, and for which the State has given new bonds. So far as yet examined, at the bounty loan bonds are altered from lesser amounts which had previously been stolen.

Gray's office books indicate that he had previously worked with stolen bonds and securities of various mining company's 6 per cent. gold-bearing bonds, and the Ruby silver Mining Company of Nevada, 9,700 shares of which were hypothecated.

So far as ascertained, the following firms have made loans to Gray to the extent of \$310,000, the amounts and securities being annexed:

House of Macy-Loan, \$73,000. Collarerals left by House of Macy-Loan, \$73,000. Collarerals left by House of Macy-Loan, \$73,000. Collarerals left by House of Macy-Loan, \$73,000 Collarerals left by House of Macy-Loan, \$73,000 Collarerals left by House of Macy-Loan Macy-Lo

Total, \$70,00. Co.—Loan, \$0,000. Collaterals—N. Y. State argistered bounty loan bonds (altered), \$40,000. U. S. 5-20 county loan bonds (altered), \$40,000. U. S. 5-20 county loan bonds, \$10,000; total, \$50,000. E. F. Scott & C. -Loan, \$50,000; total, \$50,000; U. S. 5-20 State registered bounds, \$10,000; total, \$40,000. State registered bounds, \$55,000,000; total, \$40,000. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, \$50,000; total, \$44,000. \$70,000; total, \$44,000. Collaterals—N. Y. State state of totals, \$44,000. 

It is not improbable that further developments to-day may extend the amount of the loans and bogus socurities. Nearly if not all of the New York State and United States bonds bypothecated have been altered or stolen, the \$1,000 issues being changed to \$10.000 mounts.

GRAY'S PARTNER

In this scheme, Gray is believed to have been assisted by Mr. T. H. Frutt, who, in fact, appears to have been the chief manipulator and controlling spirit in the forgeries, while Gray adrottly and successfully palmed them off upon the public. We learn that Pratt when at the Grand Hotel on Sanday, stated his intention to deliver himself up to the civil authorities.

THE SHERIFF IN POSSESSION.

Gray's office was yesterday in charge of Sheriff
O'Brien's deputies, who very countrously extended
auch information to creditors as in their power.

On Gray's private desk was found the following letter, without signature, yet in his handwriting, addressed to a yourg lady in the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington;

DEAN BILLET DO NOT WITE TO BE USED TO SEE THE WASHINGTON;

DEAN BILLET DO NOT WITE TO WASHINGTON THE SHOPE OF WELL IN WASHINGTON THE SHOPE OF YOUR DEAN HAVE INSURED MY HER FOR \$5,000 for your benefit.

The Real Close of the Rebellion.

The Real Close of the Rebellion.

The President vesterday sent a message to the Hense in response to a resolution asking what States have ratified the proposed fifteerth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He enclosed a letter to him from the Secretary of State giving the following-named States as having ratified it: Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Fiorida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, and Virginia. Missouri and Kansas are generally defective in their sections. In the former, the second section of the amendment is omitted, and in the latter the phrase-clogy of the second section is changed.

Reconstruction in the Treasury Department.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The recommendation in Secretary Bouwell's report that a new bureau in the Treasury Department be created, to be called the Bureau of Customs Revenue, has been embodied in a bill which is to be introduced this week. In addition to creating a Customs Revenue Bureau, the bill provides for the office of Third Comptroller of the Treasury, Dec. 2 upon all matters pertaining to oastoms.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUN REPORTERS.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Fow-ler against Bull Case—The Seized Ballot Boxes—Bull Sustained in his Seat. The case of N. Hill Fowler against Wm. H. Bull, involving the title to the office of Justice of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District of this city, was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term. The Court did not recognize Mr. Fowler's claims to have been elected to the posi Mr. Fowler's claims to have been elected to the posi-tion in the fall of 1866. Mr. Fowler having been refused boxes by the Police Commissioners prior to holding the polls, he furnished one himself, which was placed in the Third District of the Twentleth Ward. He received all the votes cast; but the box containing them was by order of the Superintenden scattered. Judge Cardozo, in ordering a verdict for scattered. Judge Cardozo, in ordering a verdict for the defendant with costs, thought that, in principle, this case was not distinguishable from that of The People against Batcheler (E. N. Y., 128). The Constitution made the office in dispute elective, but it did not prescribe the length of the term. It left that to be regulated by the legislative will; and its duration might be aftered by further legislation. The period of the defendant's term of office, as changed by the statute of March 24, 1866, had not yet expired, and there was no vacancy when the relator claimed to have been cleeted. Judge Sutherland concurred.

Albert H. Hock was arrested under the act of April, 1866. He was taken before a Police Justice as a disorderly person on the ground that he had threatened to abandon his wife, Johanns, and had actually abandoned her. He was arrested on this charge. He was convicted as prescribed by the \$20 weekly to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for his wife's support. On the appeal, Judges Cardozo and Sutherland decide against him, Judges Cardozo and Sutherland decide against him, because the statute provides that any appeal or amendment to such an order shall be exclusively to the Court of Special Sessions, which Court may be compelled by mandamus to give a hearing. Judge Clerke dissents, as the wife was not examined at the trial, and no one except the husband, who denied the charge. When an act speaks of conviction, it imports a trial, and a trial imports an examination of the accuser, or some other witness, at the trial in support of the charge.

Charter election last week, has not a ghost of a chance of ever taking the Register's chair. We are assured by that eminent expounder of constitutions preme Court, that-first, the office of Register, betion in November. Secondly, that under the Constitution of this State appointments or elections to any
county or constitutional office must be for full terms
and not for unexpired terms, even though the appointee should also fill a vacancy for an unexpired
term. Thirdly, that the cases of the Mayor and Register are not at all parallel—the former being a Charter officer, whose election is provided for by that instrument. For these and various other reasons we
think Mr. Ryan's case hopeless, unless he appeals to
the General Term, Supreme Court.

Plymouth Rock Remembered. Delmonico's, Mr. J. G. Pearson, Moderator, in the Green Pearson were appointed to take measures for Green Pearson were appointed to take measures for the building of a New England Hall in this city. Offi-cers were ejected as follows: President, Joseph H. Choute; First tvice-President, Elliot C. Cowdin; Second Vice-President, Isaac H. Bailey; Counsel-lors, Samuel N. Stebbins, Charles E. Beebe, Col. Wm. Borden, Col. Frank E. Howe; Assistant Counsel-lors, Wm. H. Lee, Charles S. Smith, Geo. Cabot Ward, Daniel F. Appieton, Wm. T. Blodgett, Win. H. Fogg, Josiah M. Fiske, Salem H. Wales; Treas urer, Luther B. Wyman; Sceretary, L. P. Hubbard.

The case of Wm. Winter, an alleged lunatic, in which his brother-in-law, John Livingston, seeks the custody of his property, which is very large, was before Judge Barnard yesterday, on a motion for the appointment of a trustee in place of D. C. Birdsall. The latter had recommended Dr. Hartley as his successor. Livingston introduced affidavite that Hartley had called Judge Barnard a scoundrel. Hartley made affidavit that thie charge was false. Judge Barnard appointed John H. White trustee, and ordered a reference to Thomas C. Fields to pass the accounts of Mr. Birdsall.

Reorganization of the Republican Party. The Republicans of the Sixteenth Assembly District last evening informed the Republicans of District last evening informed the Republicans of the District that a general enrolment of the Republicans of all the organizations of the city is to be made on the 16th and 17th of the month, the purpose being to organize a new association, which shall comprise all who call themselves Republicans, it was resolved to send a circular to the Republicans of the district, inviting them to enroll.

At the meeting of the Board of Canvassers ves erday, Hugh Moore put in a petition against the counting of the votes for Alderman and Assistant the ground that fraudulent votes were cast. Nicholas Sogar petitioned against the counting of the votes cast in the Twenty-finth District of the Seventeenth Ward (Tenth Aldermanic District), on the ground that votes cast there for him (Segar) were given to Guntzer.

Another Main in New Jersey.

A match was fought on Union Hill yesterday afternoon between New York, represented by John Luilow, and Newark, N. J., by Clacker, for \$500 a side. There was a large gathering, and the betting was heavy on both sides. The Newarkers, however, came off champions, the game standing—Ludlow, 3; Clacker, 4.

The Hoboken Street Improvement Frauds.

The article in Tuz Sux of last week, in reference to a large number of communications received by the Council of the City of Hoboken by property owners on the line of certain street improvements in that place awakened the tax-payers to an intense degree, and at the meeting of the Committee of the Whole last night, the Council Chamber was densely thronged. No definite action was taken, although a large amount of evidence was adduced, showing that earth land been taken to reduce the grade of Willow street, and that the owners afterwards assessed for filling in. Testimony was given to Denis Eagan for a section of First street improvement at \$2.15 per yard, but that the contract was turned over by the Street Committee to Garder & Heck by some political dodge, and that he was taxed \$2.70 per foot. City Surveyor Du Puget acknowledged that earth had been carted away on property assessed for filling. One of the witnesses swore that he was charged \$58 for seven loads of dirt, and a number of witnesses testified to the same fact. That the property-owners on the lines of the Willow and Third street improvements have been the victims of fraud, either by ignorance or intententionally, there is not the shadow of a doubt. The investigation is to be continued.

The Banking Controversy.

The Banking Controversy.

Chief Justice Chase yesterday delivered an opinion that the several States have no right to charter State banks, and that the bills issued by State banks are taxable. Mr. Justice Nelson and Mr. Justice Davis dissented, noting the fact that there were four State banks in existence at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and asserting that their view has been three times distinctly affirmed by the Supreme Court. It is then said that the bills or notes issued by State banks and put in circulation, instead of being the property of the banks issuing them are, in fact, but their indebtedness, and as such they are not liable to the tax imposed. The General Government cannot tax the franchise nor the indebtedness of these institutions. The view is taken that this tax upon the issues of the banks in question is an unqualified attempt to crush them out of existence.

The Great Boston Billiard Match. The Great Boston Billiard Match.

Boston, Dec. 13.—E. Daniels, champion of Massachusetts, and Melvin Foster played two games of billiards this evening. The first was a French caron game of 150 points, and was won by Daniels, the score being 150 to 144. The second was a game of 750 points on a caron table, and was won by Foster; score, 750 to 643. Foster's highest run was 426, and Daniels's highest run 102.

Practical Reconstruction in Alabama. In the Alabama Scuate yesterday a bill was offered to provide equal separate accommodations for negroes. Mr. Royat, the only colored Senator, favored the amendment, and said the sensible negroes did not ask social equality, and denounced the bill as a piece of demagogism.

Lernhardt Schumm, the Newark murderer, was seen about a mile and a half from Trenton on Tuesday.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1869.

ANOTHER FREE-LOVE TRAGEDY. The Probable Murder of Mr. Patrick Can-

The Probable Murder of Mr. Patrick Oun-wingham—Another Opportunity for the Rev. O. B. Prothingham.

Last Sunday night, Mr. Richard Conion, who had just returned from Canada, went to his home, 963 Pirst street, Williamsburgh, and upon resching his chamber, found Patrick Cunningham in bed with his wife. This scene was more than the dishonored husband could patiently endure. He therefore made a rush for Patrick, dragged him out of the bed, and began to beat him in a fearful manner. Patrick roared for mercy like a bull calf, but finding that the infuriated Mr. Coulon only kicked him the more, he cried out "Murther!" and "Po-ilce!" These cries alarmed the neighborhood, and brought the police to the spot, who, after much difficulty, forced Mr. Conlon to desist. Pat has his two arms broke, his face crushed to a jelly, and re-ceived other injuries from which he will probably die. Mr. Conlon was conveyed to the station house.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate.

A petition was presented from the lawyers of Galveston, Texas, setting forth that Judge Watrous, of that United States District, had been disabled by paralysis, and asking for the appointment of an additional Judge.

THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION BILL was reported with amendments, which provide for convening the old Legislature, composed of all persons elected to the General Assembly of 1868, and excluding all persons ineligible under the fourteenth amendment. No person shall be refused a seat in the Legislature on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Finally, it is provided that this Legislature shall be regarded as provisional only, until the further action of Congress. FUNDING THE NATIONAL DERT.

Mr. Cornert also introduced a bill to fund the maturing debt of the United States by a self-funding bond.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—THE SUPREME COURT.

A bill was introduced to regulate the importation of fimmirgnate under labor contracts; also one abolishing the frunking privilege.

Mr. Carfentra (Rep. Wis.) introduced a bill providing that whenever it shall be made to appear to the President of the United States, to his satisfaction, that any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States shall, from disease or accident contracted or suffered subsequent to his appointment and confirmation, be considered totally and permanently incapable of performing the duties of his office, the President shall accept the resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereafter such Judge shall receive the same salary during his natural life that he was by law entitled to receive at the time of his resignation.

Mr. Monton (Rep., Ind.), by manimous consent, submitted an amendment to the Georgia bill making the admission of the State conditional upon the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Cappener gave notice that he would call it up on Wednesday.

on Wednesday.

CONGRESSIONAL VIRTUE.

Mr. TRUEBULL (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with an amendment the bill to relieve members of Congres from importunity, and to preserve the independence of the departments of the Government.

The bill as amended prohibits recommendations to office by members of Congress, and appointments in accordance therwith, under penalty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000. The clause silowing such recommensations in response to written requests from heads of departments is stricken out.

requests from heads of departments is stricken out.

SMASHING THE COURTS.

The Senate took up the bill "further to define and regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts of the United States."

The bill prohibits any court created by an act of Congress, or Judge thereof, from holding any act of Congress, and the Constitution of the United States, or for any supposed repurgancy between such act and the Constitution of the United States, or for any supposed awant of authority in the Constitution for the same; and also requires that the appellate jurisdiction of the Suprime Court of the Laited States, shall not be constraed its authorize that Court in any case now pending, or hereafter brought before it, to stirm any judgment, order, or decree of an infector court which shall appear to have been based upon any such holding; nor shall any Justice of said appellate jurisdiction make any order based upon any such holding by him or the said Supreme Court.

Mr. Drakke (Rep., Mo.) addressed the Senate at Mr. Drake (Rep., Mo.) addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill.

Three bills were presented for the admission Virginia, and referred to the Reconstruction Co-nittee. A resolution backing up the Presiden-view of the Reciprocity question was referred.

view of the Reciprocity question was referred.

Mr. Fox (Dem. N. Y.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New York gold market, from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1809, and especially to inquire if the President, Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer of the Govornment, was in any manner interested; in causing such fluctuations. The previous question was not seconded—49 to 97, and Mr. Benjamin rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules. The rules were auspended and the resolution and offered by Mr. Schenck, and adopted by the House as follows:

Resolved. That the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized and instructed to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the gold market of the city of New York from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1860, and that said Committee report at 11s carliest convenience, and be empowered to send for personas and papers.

SPANISH GOLD.

The rules were susponded, despite the objection of Mr. Farnsworth (Rep., Ill.), and the petition of over 72,000 citizens of New York, asking that beli

BUTLER REPORTS A WONDERFUL BILL.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), from the Judiciary
Committee, reported a bill for the repeal of the Civil
Tenure of Office act, which was recommitted.

The House discussed the Census bill in Committee,
and adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon a German went to the Jersey City police station, and related the particulars of a plot by two men to murder a farmer in the neighborhood of Jersey City.

The German said that he met the intended murders in the lodgers' department of a New York police station on Saiutday night, and that they there spoke of killing some farmer living near Jersey City. They added that they had formerly killed a man.

The Annexation of St. Dominge. Washington, Dec. 18.—The Administration is daily expecting a proposition from Bacz for the an-nexation of St. Domingo, based upon a vote of his people in favor of such action.

TALLAHASSEK, Fla., Dec. 8.—Assistant Assessor Tome, of Mariana, Jackson county, was murdered on the night of Dec. 4, while on his way from Ma-riana to Apalachicola.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The buildings in Berry's ship yard, Wilmington, N. C., were burned last night. Loss \$16,000 to \$18,000. P. C. Abern's dry goods store, 258 Main street, Buffalo, were burned yesterday. Loss, \$30,000; parti-The blind factory of Messrs. Miles, Longstreet & Co., and 100,000 feet of lumber adjoining, in Cincinnati, were burned on Sunday right. Loss \$55,000.

THE LATEST LABOR NEWS.

The Plate Printers elected Andrew B. Schofield President, last evening. The wages of the stonecutters and masons em-ployed on the Central Park have been cut down from \$1.50 to \$4 per day. This has been done by the Hon. A. H. Green.

H. Green.

A committee was appointed last evening by the Amalgamated Carpenters' and Joiners' Union to wait upon the Superintendents of the Procklyn Navy Yard and those of the New Post Office, to get work for unemployed members of the Union.

A correspondent asks whether there was or was not an eight-hear law passed by the New York Legislature? and if so, he inquires why mechanics and laborers on the Central Park work ten hours?

The meaning and laborers is the symbol of filewart The mason and laborers in the employ of Stewart and Smith on the extension of Pearl street to Church street, yesterday struck against an attempt to reduce their wages. Brickingers' Union No. 2 counsels its members to hold fast to the society rules. The Upholsterers' Union was organized in 1801 with 75 members. It has prospered ever time, and on next Monday evening it purposes to give a grand bell is Germania Assembly House, at which many therman and English benetice and friends of the Union will be present. Prizes are to be given to tacky presence.

COAL YARD ST. REPAIR SHOPS ST. PRESENT N.H.R.R. ENGINE HOUSE PRESENT

VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD PROJECTS AND LAND GRABS.

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AR FREIGHT SHEDS

ST.

THIRTY-THREE ACRES OF DEPOT GROUND IN FOURTH AVENUE.

The Commodore's Recent Acquisitions—What he has Got and What he Wants—How he Gets It—Markets, Hospitalis, Asylums, Churches, and Private Residences Swept before him—Street Railway Extentions—How the Street Cars will Reach Forty-second Street—The Madison Avenue Line Going Ahead—Cars to Run in the Bowery and Fourth Avenue Every Minnte. Minate.

The diagram at the head of this article exhi-

ts the extent of land lying upon and adjacent to Fourth avenue, above Forty-second street, now acquired by the several railroad corporations, in which and the travelling public. Some of the land shown above has long been owned by these railroad companies, but the most of it has been recently acquired. In a former article we gave the general features of the grand Union Depot, now in course of arec tion on Fourth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets, and the plans for bringing the

It will be apparent to every one that the enormou

passenger traffic of these united roads—the Hudson River and New York Central, the Harlem, and the New York and New Haven—with their 100 daily trains, will require an immense amount of room for the proper disposition of idle cars, the making up of trains, the storage of cars, the housing of locomotives, the storage of fuel, and the other incidental uses of a great depot. With trains striving and departing every ten or fifteen minutes, arrangements must be provided on a liberal scale for the prompt removal of empty cars from the receiving tracks, and large space will be required not merely for their temporary storage, but for their proper handling in making up outgoing trains.

WHAT THE COMMODORS HAS GOT AND WHAT HE

All these requirements seem to have been fully breseen by the indomitable old Commodore, who, in anticipation of the completion of the new depot, and before the great rise in property in that vicinity which such an enterprise would naturally create, has seizure rights conferred by the general railroad law, nearly all the land lying between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets and Madison and Lexington avenues, comprising an area of about thirty-three acres. It is understood that efforts are making to the west side of Fourth avenue to the Central Park.

A RAID ON RECENT IMPROVEMENTS. the west side of Fourth avenue, between Forty-sec-ond and Forty-fifth streets, has been mostly owned by the Harlem Railroad Company for a number of years, their engine houses and repair shops formeryears, their engine houses and repair snops formerly standing there. On the east side of Fourth avenue
the New Haven Company own the west half of the
block. The western portion of the east half is covered by the new Croton Market, and the corner of
Lexington avenue by an elegant new building for the
hospital for the relief of the ruptured and crippled.
It is understood that the Commodore designs a raid
on these institutions in order to secure possession of
the entire block for the purposes of his railroads.

THE EAST SIDE OF FOURTH AVENUE MONOPOLIZED. The next block north, that between Forty-third and Yorty-fourth streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues, is already owned by the railroad companies, and is covered by the repair shops of the Harlem Forty-fifth streets is also owned by the Harlem Company, and is used as a coal yard. The two blocks between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets are partially owned in the same intercreats, and will doubtless fall entirely into the possession and uses of these railroads. The next block, that lying between Forty-seventh and Forty-eight streets, is also owned by the railroad Companies, and is covered by freight sheds. This gives these roads the entire property on the east side of Pourth avenue down to Lexington avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets, the ultimate design being to cover the whole with convenient structures for the storage of locomotives and fuel, and the repair of roiling stock. THE EAST SIDE OF POURTH AVENUE MONOPOLIZED

TAKING IN THE WEST SIDE.

In a former article we sliuded to the acquisition of land on the west side of Fourth avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fifth street, on which the Commodore is now erecting his tomense and magniticent Union Passenger Depot, which is to be the most spacious, convenient, and elegant building of the kind in this country. The blocks beyond these on the same side of Fourth avenue up to Forty eighth street have now failen into the Commodore's possession, and are to be covered with sheds for the storage of passenger cars, and tracks for making up trains. The handling of nearly one hundred trains both arriving and departing daily, it will be readily apprehended, will require much space, and the groundered team for that purpose will be none too extensive. Indeed, it is intimated that the Commodore in not yet satisfied with his acquisitions, but has hi eye on all the frontages on Fourth avenue up to the new Cathedral at Fifty-flith street.

don't care to sell.

COMMODORE—I never lease property—always buy.
Fix your price, and I'll pay you the money.
Mr. GORLET—On the contrary, I never sell; have bought that property as a permanent investment, and don't care to part with it.

COMMODORE—Then we can't make a bargain?
Mr. GORLET—I don't see how we can.

COMMODORE—Then I may as well say good morning.

MR. GOELET-Good morning, sir.

COLD COMPORT FOR LAND OWNERS.

A few days afterward it was reported to Mr. Goelet that the Commodore had taken possession of his property, and had set a gang of men at work on it, lie hurried off to his lawyer with a firm determination to exact the fullest remedy the law would gant for this flagrant disrespect of list rights of prophetorship. The lawyer heard him patiently to the end of his rehearsal of the case, which he closed with a determined demand: "Now, str, I want proceedings commenced at once Rue him for tressoas; eject him; make him pay damages; run him out entirely. Fit teach him that he can't force me to sell him my land." The lawyer very quietly advised his client that he had better curb his wrath and make the best terms he could with the trespaser without invoking the law. "For," said he, "the Commodore has got all the law on his side. He has probably taken your land under the sciarre rights granted under the Goacral Hailroad haw of the State. If you don't want to sell him the land he can take it and call upon the Courts to appraise the value. That he will be obliged to pay you and nothing more." Mr. Goelet concluded to defer legal proceedings and see what settlement he could make with the railroad king. COLD COMPORT FOR LAND OWNERS.

OVERRIDING OBSTACLES.

NEW STREET BAILWAY PROJECTS.

The stoppage of all the Northern and Eastern passenger trains at Forty-second street, as well as the demands of the people of Harlem and Yorkville for greater facilities for reaching the lower end of the island, have apured the Commodore to the extension of the Fourth avenue street railroad to the new depot, and the construction of the Madison avenue line to Harlem. The route of the Fourth avenue street into now terminates at Thirty-fourth to treet, with a branch running thence to the Hunter's Point ferry. The tunnel from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street, now used by passenger trains of the Harlem and New Haven reads, is insefficiently lighted and ventilated for the use of the small street cars, and is therefore impracticable for use when this route shall be extended.

Two methods are suggested for overcoming this difficulty. One is by uncovering the portions of the tunnel over which there are no street crossings. This plan, however, would be strenuously opposed by the residents and property owners on Park avenue. The second plan is to lay tracks in Park avenue over the tunnel, one on either side of the little parks that fill the centre of the street. The tracks of the line are already laid up the incline from Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street to Park avenue, where the firther laying was stopped some years ago by an injunction. It is mysteriously intimated that some flas morning the inhabitants of that avenue will wake up to find the cars running before their doors, on tracks laid down during the preceding night.

FREQUENT TRIPS PROMISED. HOW TO GET TO FORTY-SECOND STREET.

But, however this may be, it is certain that the Commodore intends extending this route to his new depot at Forty-second street at an early day, though he shrewdly keeps to himself the route of the extension. When the new depot is completed cars will leave there at intervals of one and a half minutes for the present lower terminus opposite the Astor House.

THE MADISON AVENUE EXTENSION TO YORKVILLE.

From the present track, at the corner of Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, the rails are already laid through Forty-second street into Mudison avenue for the Madison avenue extension of this line, as shown in the diagram at the head of this article. A large force of tracklayers are now at work in Madison avenue, extending the line northward through that thoroughfare. The work is already completed as far as Fity-fifth street, with two short interruptions occasioned by excavations in the street for sewers. The design of the Commodore is to press this work forward with the utmost energy to the upper end of Madison avenue at Eighty-sixth street, to which point the Hariem charter grants a right of way. Whither he will extend beyond that point by some other route to the Hariem River or not is yet a secret in his own breast.

RELIEF FOR THE UPPER WARDS. THE MADISON AVENUE EXTENSION TO TORKVILLE.

The energy now displayed in pushing this work forward is a pretty sure guarantee that by the opening of spring the inhabitants of the upper end of the island will have this additional route down town, relieving them from the indifference and lack of regard for their confort and convenience so long manifested by the Third avenue line, of which the Fourth and Madison avenue route will then be a serious rival. THE LEADING STREET LINE.

The Texas Election.

Returns have been received from 87 counties, placing Davis, radical, 8,555 shead. There are 40 counties yet to hear from.

Wyoming and the Baller for Women.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Eighteen go To-morrow at Noon-The Re-maining Twelve in an Unfinished Condi-

Down at the foot of Thirteenth street, North River, the eighteen gunboats are lying ready to de-part. The salls are bent, the boats hanging to the davits, the provisions on board, and the engineers engaged. Yesterday, throughout the morning and intendents, was busy engaging men for this department. The chief engineers will receive \$98 in gold per month, and will be engaged for one year, six months, or four months.

tion among Americans since it involves an oath of true-hearted Americans. The first assistant will be hired for the round trip only at \$60 in gold, and \$40 for the return vogage; the second assistant engineer will receive \$50 in specie with the same for the homeward trip. The three firemen are engaged for the round trip, at \$45 in greenbacks, with \$25 for the return. And the coal-passers \$25, with the same amount for the home voyage. Each squad of men for a gun boat is under the command of the chief engineer, and the whole are under the surveillance of James McClellan, one of Delamater's engineers. All are ordered to be ready at the wharf, bag and bundles, at 11.30 A. M., and the statements of those with whom our reporter conversed is that the gun-

boats leave at noon.

The twelve remaining boats are all together now at the foot of Thirteeuth street. They are not nearly ready by any means, and at least a week must clapse before they can put to see. The rigging is not up, the masts are fitted with neither yards nor board, also the anchors. Three of them are not Three only are furnished with bridges, and on all considerable work for the carpenter, and the blacksmith.

YESTERDAY IN EUROPE.

Imposing Ceremonial in Portsmouth-Minute Guns and Fings at Half-Mast-Minister Motley's Address-The Reply of the Com-mander of the Monarch. London, Dec. 18.—The reception of the re-

mains of the late George Peabody on board the it was intended that the proceedings should be pri-

esting demonstration of respect.

The remains were accompanied to the place of embarkation by Sir Curtis Sampson, Charles Read, Minister Motley, J. S. Morgan, and H. Somerley. They were received at the wharf by the municipal authorities of Portamouth, and the officers and marines of H. M. S. Monarch and of the U. S. S. Plymouth. H. M. S. Duke of Wellington fired minute guns during the embarkation. The ships in the har-bor displayed their flags at half-mast, and dipped their ensigns as the Monaren steamed out.

Mr. Motley addressed Capt. Commercil, commande

Mr. Motiery addressed Capt. Commercil, commander of the shire as follows:

Sin: The President of the United States having been informed of the death of the great phisantaropist, the immented Mr. Peabody, at once ordered a ship from the European squadron of the United States to proceed to this country in order to convey his remains to America. Simultaneously Her Majesty, the Queen, being apprised of the sad event, so the country in order to convey his remains to America. Simultaneously Her Majesty, the Queen, being apprised of the sad event, so the country in the same of the sad event, so the sad event, and the same of the sad event, so the same of the sad event, or the same of the sad event, and the same of the sad event, and the same of the sad event, or the same of the sad event, and the remains of Mr. Peabody are now to, be conveyed across the Atlantic in the British vessel to his native country to buried with his kindred, while the American national vessel will accompany her as consort on the voyage. All that was mortal, therefore, of our lamented friend was taken this morning from Westminster Abbey, where very rarely before in history did a temporarity or permanently, and has been brought to this port. As Minister of the Republic at the Court of Her Majesty I have been requested by the relatives and executors of Mr. Peabody, who are now present, to confide these, his revered remains, to your keeping. This duty I have now the honor of hiddling. Capt. Commerced repelied:

Mr. Motley—I accept this sacred trust, sir, in the same soirt in which you have confided it to my care; and I

George Penbody's Will.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Peabody's will has not yet been probated. Its contents are substantially as follows: Of his property in England under £400,000, he gives £5,000 to each of his executors. E150,000 to London charity payable in three years, and a faw small legacies to individual; the balance is divided among his relations in America. George Peabody Russell and two other nephews are appointed trustees, and made residuary legatees, and are empowered to settle all the property 12 America, which is estimated at between \$750,000 and \$1,000.000.

The Œcumenical Council. The Genmenical Council.

Rong, Dec. 13.—The Council meets to-morrow simply to attend to some details of organization. The Committees on Paith, Discipline, Orders, and Eastern Affairs, are to be formed. These Committees will comprise in all eighty-six members, who are to be appointed by vote of the Council. The official list of persons entitled to attend the Council contains the names of 65 Cardinals, 11 Patriarchs, 987 Arbhulshops, Bishops, and Abbots, 22 Mitred Abbots, and 29 Generals of Religious Orders.

Revolution in Portugal. Revelation in Pertural.

Pants, Dec. 15.—Portugal is agitated.

A military movement has been commenced by the Duke of Saldahua, which is assuming large and threatening proportions. The breach between the King and the Duke is daily widening. The resignation of the present finistry is momentarily expected, and as soon as it takes place the King will immediately appoint another, and will resist the influence of the Duke of Saldahua. Disorders are reported in Oporto.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES.

The Paragusyans have sgain been defeated. Spain is rejoicing over the release of the gunboats.

The trial of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and others was begun in Gulidhali vesterday.

The treaty between Great Britain and China, negotiated by the Buringame Embassy, has been ratified and signed by the Chinese Government. The Emperor Francis Joseph opened the Reichs-rath yesterday with a speech trom the throne. He fa-vored a conciliatory course in dealing with the Dalma-tian Insurrection. He closed by promising that the autonomy of the provinces should be respected as long as it was compatible with the maintenance of the unity and power of the Empire.

A new freight house has been built at Riverhead intion, on the Long Island railroad. An error has been detected in the late election re-turns at Finshing, by which Mr. Parsons becomes School Trustee. Instead of Mr. Fogerty, who was thought to be elected.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The houses at the Park ponds are all in position. A marble bust of the late Chas. L. Elliott is to be spected in Central Park. Teutonia Lodge, K. P., are to give a ball at the New York Casino on the 20th. The original Onondaga giant will be exhibited at Appollo Hall on Monday next.

Olive spoke in the Cooper Institute last evening. The great feminine Logaa wants to vote.

The 'New York Firemen's 'Association will have their annual ball on the 16th of February.

The heal of the Titatte Beauvagent Society will be The bail of the Thistle Benevolent Society will be given at Irving Hall on Thursday evening. A dead female child was found in a vacant lot in West Forty-ninth street yesterday morning. A club of graduates of American colleges resident in this city is to be organized this evening at Delmoni-co's.

CO'S.

Elizabeth Wood, aged 40, fell sick at 104 Cherry street. She died on entering an ambulance sent to take her to the hospital.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest over the body of Mrs. Many Gallicker, who was burned on Friday last by the explosion of a can containing Union oil. Eugene Henri Charbonierre was found hanging by the neck in his apartments at 10 Laurens street, yes-terday afternoon. He had been missing since Friday. The Junior Base Ball Association will reorganise next Friday evening, at "the Study" in Hudson street. Ail Clubs are requested to send three delegates to rep-resent them.

JOHN REAL TO BE HANGED

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SUPREME COURT'S APPENDA-

ndges Barnard and Clerke against Boal-Judge Cardone Holding Out for a New Trial-Real Going before the Court of

Appeals.

The Sun, as usual in advance of the old-fogy press, announced the fact that the Supreme Court would not grant John Real a new trial. And now, we have the formal opinions of the Judges. In the opinion of the Court rendered yesterday, a majority of the Judges decide that Real was justly convicted of the deliberate murder of Policeman John Smedick, and that he must explate his crime upon the relievant of these who still remember all the circulars. cumstances of the murder this announcement will not come unexpected.

JORN REAL'S TRIAL AND SENTENCE. JOHN REAL'S TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

The trial of John Real took place in the Court of
Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barnard, on the
10th of February last. It was begun in the morning,
and concluded at midnight, when the Jury, after a
short absence, found the prisoner guilty of murder
in the first degree. Judge Barnard, at midnight, in presence of the immense crowd which througed the court room, immediately sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the second of last April. Real was removed to the Tombs and confined in the condemned cell—the same in which Friery, Jerry O'Brion, Wagner Hills and characteristics. ner, Hicks, and other murderers passed their last days on earth. No little difficulty was experienced in precuring a stay of execution. Applications were made to two Judges, both of whom positively declined to interfere.

At last, the day before the execution, when the hammering by the carpenters who were constructing the engine of death in the prison yard, not ten feet from the culprit's cell, was ringing in the manderer's cars, the intelligence of a stay granted by Judge Sutherland was conveyed to Real. Real, who had given up all hopes of life, was overcome and mable to speak. He was after this transferred from the condemsed cell on the ground floor of the prison to his former cell on the first tier, where he has since been held.

The case was ably argued last Jane before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

General Term of the Supreme Court.

THE DECISION IS RENDERED AT LAST.

After a lapse of six months the decision of the Court is announced. Judges Cierke and Barnard affirm the conviction, while Judge Cardono dissents.

THE OROUND OF THE APPRAL.

The appeal was based on exceptions taken by the prisoner's counsel on the trial. Some of these were merely technical, while others were more important. It was attempted to be shown on the trial that Officer Smedick had persecuted Real, and that he harbored a bitter animosity towards him, and that Real was at times afflicted with delicious transcens. Judge Barnard deciared this testimony inadmissible.

REAL TO BE HANGED.

A jury of the U. S. Circuit Court, the me of which are paid \$2 a day for their services, yes rendered a vordict for the Government for \$2.50 Solomon Munday and others engaged in manufac-tosacco without a Heense.

Judge Grier will resign to-day. Senator Fenton arrived at Washington yes

cess is sometimes astonishing.

Gen. Fred. Dent, one of the President's brillalaw, who now receives vasitors at the White has just bought a villa on Georgetown Heiging, 519,000. When Gen. Den. went to the White How was poor, but we are glad to learn that he is non pering.

pering.

Mr. Edbrooke, champion velocipedist of Rig.
land, has come to this country to make a match with
Messenger, the champion long-distance rider of the
country. Mr. Edbrooke challenges Mr. Messenger te
a race from five to one hundred miles for any sum that
may be agreed between them at their meeting in the
Chipper office next Friday.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. J. B. Folsom was yesterday reflected Mayor of owell, Mass. N. B. Shurtleff was yesterday redlected Mayor of loston by 6.587 majority.

Mr. McCreery is to-day to be reflected United States Senator from Kentucky.

Robert Couch, of Newburyport, was elected Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., vesterday.

Blake, Republican, was reflected Mayor of Westerday.

Edwin Walden citizens' candidate was restorded. Edwin Walden, citizens' candidate, was yesterdas lected Mayor of Lyan, Mass, Congress has called upon the President for Gen, ickles's correspondence on the Cuban question. The Senate will concur in the House resolution to The balls of the new California State Capital are The Grand Lodge of Masons began its session in tichmond, Va., last night.

A son of the Rev. Mr. Paul, of St. Philip's Church, Crampton, R. I., aged 7 years, was drowned or Saturday walle skating. Miss Nettie Irwin and Herman Cochran were drowned while skating on a pond in a graveyard at Chester, Pa., on Saturday. Dr. Hermann Russch, one of the city physiof Rochester, was drowned in Irondequoit bay or day by the upsetting of a sail boat,

The engine attached to a wood train on the Little Miani Railroad was blown up and rolled down us embankinent near Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. A brakeman was fatally injured.

A policeman of Eimira shot a Mr. Dennison, whom he was trying to arrest, and then locked him up in a cell with no attention to his wounds. In the morning the man was found dead.